

W. W. M. DAVIS, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

Wine and Grape culture in the U. S.

We are glad to see, from our exchange papers, that the culture of wine and grapes is attracting renewed attention in the U. S. Not long since, we read in an able and interesting article upon this subject in "Putnam's Monthly," embracing important statistics in reference to the cultivation of the grape, and the manufacture of domestic wine.

There are three important reasons why the vine should be extensively cultivated in our country: the small expense attending its cultivation, the large profit it yields, and the beneficial effect it has upon the sobriety of a people. The tillage of a vineyard and making the wine is the least laborious branch of agriculture, and much less expensive than any other. One man can readily take care of five acres of vines, and, where a large number of acres are cultivated, laborers will not increase in the same proportion as the number of acres. The yield of grapes is more certain than most other crops, not being so much affected by the seasons. The profit of a vineyard is quite astonishing to those who have not given their attention to the matter. The average yield in 1852, in Ohio, was 400 gallons to the acre, but in the best managed vineyards it went up as high as eight hundred gallons. This wine was worth, at the press, one dollar per gallon, which would give a yield of four hundred dollars to the acre. Placing the value of the wine at half this price, the produce of a vineyard of an hundred acres would amount to \$20,000, per annum: and at fifteen cents per gallon, the crop would be more profitable than wheat, corn, or hemp, and at the same time, more certain. The soil and climate of the United States are as well adapted to the cultivation of the vine, as any part of the world—grapes will thrive, as luxuriantly, if properly treated, and can be cultivated where some other crops will not grow. Our native grapes thrive better than those from abroad, and the wine made from the Catawba and Isabella is equal to any imported. Leaving wine out of question, the grapes themselves would be a profitable crop, and will always command a ready sale, in the market, and a more healthy and delightful fruit is not cultivated.

In our opinion, the money making part of the grape and wine culture is the least important, and gives way to the beneficial effect it would have upon the sobriety of our people. It would do more good than all the Maine Laws, and Anti-Licence acts ever put in force, and would gradually decrease drunkenness. While the appetite of men for strong drink exists, and it can be had in the country, the most stringent laws cannot prevent them drinking and getting drunk. But furnish them with a mild, pleasant and cheap wine as a daily beverage, and they will no longer crave the nasty compounds that destroy both body and soul. All history and experience sustains us in this. If we compare the vine-growing with the non-vine-growing countries of Europe, we will find that while the former are temperate, the latter are sunk in drunkenness with the attending miseries. All travelers agree in saying, that in the vine-growing countries of the old world, it is a very rare thing to see a drunken man, while in those countries where the grapes are not cultivated this vice prevails, as in the U. S., to an alarming extent. In the year 1851 we imported a little over 6,000,000 gallons of wine, while we manufactured \$5,000,000 gallons of beer and spirituous liquors, most of which was drunk by our people. The annual consumption of wine in France is 900,000,000 gallons more than 25 gallons to each inhabitant. While her 37,000,000 of people consume by drinking, and for manufacturing and other purposes, only 15,000,000 gallons of her own brandies, England with a population of 24,000,000 consumes 28,000,000 gallons of spirits, besides beer, ale, and porter. Here are the figures, let our Maine Law men put cause and effect together, and determine wherefore there is so much liquor drunk, and so much intemperance in the U. S.

In New Mexico the ratio of drunkenness is much less than in other portions of the U. S., which we can attribute to no other cause than the cultivation of the grape and manufacture of wine. For many years the vine has been quite an object of culture in the valley of the Rio del Norte, south of Santa Fe, and in the southern portions of the Territory, wine has been made to a considerable extent. The climate and soil both seem adapted to the cultivation of the grape, which is produced in great abundance, and of a delicious quality. The wines are light and pleasant to the taste, and where manufactured are much used by the inhabitants. The wines of El Paso, (in the valley of the Del Norte, just south of New Mexico) are particularly celebrated, and are said to be among the finest in the world. This narrow valley is one continuous vineyard for twenty miles, and it is said that two hundred thousand dollars worth of wine is annually manufactured from the grapes grown there. We would recommend to the farmers of New Mexico, to continue and increase the cultivation of the grape; and if the

contemplated rail-road, to the U. S. should be built, they will then find a ready market for their wine, and their vineyards will be a source of great profit.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our article on Indian relations. Corrected.

We publish, below, a communication from Indian Agent Carson, in reference to our article of the first instant touching the Indian affairs of the Territory. We discovered the error in the article before we received Mr. Carson's letter, but neglected to correct it last week as we should have done. Instead of "three months" it should have read three weeks as the time in which we had heard of no depredations committed by the Indians. At the time we wrote the article, in question, we had heard of no depredations for the four weeks previous, and the report of Mr. Carson for the month of August had not arrived at that time. The reports, of Mr. Carson, for June, July and August are not at hand so that we can examine them as to the depredations committed during those three months; but we take the information he communicates to be correct. We suppose, however, the number of persons killed and the animals stolen embraces all depredations that came to the ears of the agent, either by rumor or otherwise, some of which afterwards may have turned out to be merely rumor, which is often the case.

THOS. NEW MEXICO,
Sept. 5th 1855.

Dear Sir:

I notice in your Gazette of 1st inst. an article headed "Our Indian Affairs," in which it is stated no Indian depredations have been committed for the last three months, or if any have taken place they were not reported to the proper authorities.

I would request you to read the monthly reports of June, July and August, 1855, which were sent by me to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of N. M., and you will find that seventeen persons were killed and one boy captured, and near five hundred head of animals driven off by the Jicarilla Apaches and Comanches. I send the foregoing information so that you may correct the error made in regard to Indian depredations.

Your article of the first instant would cause the public to believe that the Indians on this side of the Rio del Norte are peaceable, which is not the case, for I am informed that they have committed several depredations the present month near Moro and Rayado.

Yours truly,
C. CARSON,
Indian Agent.

Editor Santa Fe Gazette,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Arrival of Judge Benedict from the U. S.

His Honor, Judge Benedict, and family, arrived in Santa Fe, from the United States last Sunday the 9th inst. He was on the plains nearly two months. After resting a few days he continued down to Socorro to which place he has changed his residence. We are authorized to say that he will hold all the courts, in person, the coming term in the third district.

The weather.

The rainy season still continues, and during the past ten days a good deal of water has fallen. The weather is cool and pleasant when clear.

El Bejareno.

We have neglected to notice, heretofore, this spirited little paper, published in Spanish, at San Antonio, Texas. It is printed, we believe, in the office of the Ledger, and should have a wide circulation among the Spanish settlers of that state. It is well conducted, and contains the general current news of the day. We welcome some of our exchanges more heartily than El Bejareno.

Return of Gov. Meriwether from Abiquiu.

Gov. Meriwether, who left town last Saturday for Abiquiu, at which place he had appointed to meet the Jicarilla and Mimbreno tribes, returned to Santa Fe Thursday the 13th inst. There were some five hundred Indians of these two tribes in attendance at the council, with whom treaties were made. They expressed themselves as tired of war, and desirous to live upon friendly terms with the whites; and we most sincerely hope they will keep their promise. The Jicarillas, in particular, were in the most abject condition, and had suffered terribly during the war. The head men of both nations were at the council, and promised to keep their people in subjection. Each tribe has been assigned to a separate region of country for their future homes, the Jicarillas upon the head waters of the Chama river, and the Utes the district they now inhabit. The treaties contain the usual general provisions.

Result of the late Election.

We give below, all the election returns we have been able to obtain before going to press. The majorities are official and reported; but the latter cannot be implicitly relied upon in the absence of official returns. From the present showing of the figures it appears that Mr. Gallegos is elected over Mr. Otero, by a small majority, which, however, may be changed by the official returns. At all events the contest will be a close one, and it is not positively certain who is elected.

Candidates.	Gallegos.	Otero.
Taos official	104 maj.	
Rio Arriba reported	688	" "
Santa Fe official	1227	" "
San Miguel	954	" "
Santa Anna	74	" "

Bernalillo	"	"	"	1676 Maj.
Valencia reported	"	"	"	505
Socorro	"	"	"	990
Dona Ana	"	200	"	"
	3249		3141	
	3131			

Gallegos' Majority 108

(From the San Antonio Telegram.)

PROSCRIPTION FOR BIRTH AND RELIGION.

One of the most prominent among the great principles that characterize the Republic of the U. S., is, that it affords an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. It is here, that the Christian and the Jew, the Mohammedan and the Brahmin may all meet and partake of the blessings of liberty, enjoy their own religion and no one dare molest them. It was for the sake of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences that those foreigners, our forefathers, to this country, and planted those colonies which afterwards became the most prosperous; we might mention the colony of "Pilgrims at Plymouth," the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the "Dutch Reformed Church" in N. Y., the "Roman Catholics" in Maryland, the "Baptists" in Rhode Island; and it was not at all unreasonable to expect that after they had arrived in this country that some of those religious prejudices should still continue. We learn that the Quakers were persecuted in Massachusetts, and banished from the colony; and in 1651 the General Court passed a law banishing the Baptists from the Territory. Women were exposed to the most cruel treatment, driven from their homes, and their children were sold into slavery. But when we look upon the circumstances which surrounded these people, and consider the ignorant and superstitious age in which they lived, we must look upon these failings with much allowance. We should remember, at the same time, that they were cognizant of the fact, that the Roman Inquisition had committed atrocities of the same kind, but notwithstanding all this the civil authorities and the more fortunate branch of the Christian church, that happened to be in power, actually persecuted other branches of the church who happened to differ with them in their mode of worship.

Those ages are past and gone forever, we live now in the age of light and knowledge. The ungodly vessel no longer plods its slow and uncertain way along unknown shores; steam, and the winged lightnings of heaven have brought, as it were, all nations into one common council. But would it seem possible, that in this age, the middle of the nineteenth century, and in this country, favored above all others by the outpouring of heaven's choicest blessings, that a political party is organizing in our midst, whose object is to deprive those citizens of the rights of freemen, who were so unfortunate, as not to have been born in a particular spot of this wide world of ours, and thus deprive them of rights now guaranteed to them by our constitution? Is it possible that there is such a party who are striving to get into power with the intention of persecuting a religious sect that worship the same God, that read the same bible, but who happen to bow the knee, and repeat their morning prayers in perhaps a little different manner? Such is even the case; but there is one fact that prevents this dark stain from polluting the escutcheon of American Liberty: this "secret order" do not breathe the pure air of the day in their councils—the bright sun of heaven has not yet blushed by viewing their iniquity; and as much as we prize life, God forbid that we should ever see the day when they come into power and accomplish their ends. But why this persecution against foreigners, and Catholics? Did they not help us in acquiring our liberties, and have they not as a body, been as obedient to our laws as other men & churches? It is always with unpleasant feelings, that we allude to any one of the Christian churches in civil and political discussions, but when necessity compels us so to do, be it known that we have no preference, and shall endeavor to speak the truth in candor.

Let us inquire into this for a moment. A few years ago our country shook to its centre, and disunion stared us in the face, from the great abolition excitement in the North. The historian of the last thirty years, will record the fact that one of the infant schools of abolitionism was in the different Christian churches in the New England States, and especially in that branch of the Methodist church called, "The Wesleyans," but in not a single instance was this subject ever agitated in the Catholic church; and the first link that was broken in the chain of our glorious Union, was the disunion of the Methodist Church, the North from the South. Said the Great Calhoun at the time this subject was agitating our country, "at the time of the disruption in the Methodist church North and South, I saw the first cord cut in that rope upon which our Union is suspended; the rope has since commenced slowly unweaving." Other Christian churches in the North have since commenced following the example; but let me ask—has there ever been even a suspicion of such a thing in the Catholic church?

Less than two years ago, when the mighty waves of political excitement had scarcely subsided, caused by the discussion of the Compromise, at that time when even grey-haired politicians trembled with fear, and Clay and Webster, two of the main pillars that supported our Constitution, had just exchanged the toga of the forum for the habiliments of death, it was at this epoch that an incendiary petition was circulated in the New England States, and signed by over three thousand ministers of the gospel, of the different denominations, and sent to Congress, having for its object the renewal of the antislavery excitement! But in this monster

petition—this Larcean hydra of modern times, there was not to be found one single signature of a member of the Catholic clergy! Senator Douglass of Illinois, without receiving a coat of arms from the gods, protected only by the shield of justice, and with no other weapon than the club of truth, attacked and slew this New England hydra of three thousand heads. These men the professed expounders of the religion of him, who taught his disciples to "submit to the powers that be,"—these men, who professed to hold up the Apostle Paul as a model, who directed servants to submit themselves to their masters, and directed one to return to bondage who had fled,—these men (if it be right to call them men) thus sought to tear asunder the healing ligaments of the Union. To what else shall we compare each one of them, but the character so well displayed by the poet.

"He sold the freedom of Heaven to secure the death."—

Now, in the name of humanity and religion, if there is to be proscription of a religious sect, because they bow the knee and send up their morning prayers in a different manner, to the same God, in the name of heaven, let it not be that one that has ever proved faithful to the Union—if there is to be proscription to a certain portion of our citizens on account of place of birth, let it not be of that class who have escaped from tyranny and proscription in the land of their nativity, and come among us for protection, and to enjoy the blessings of liberty.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1853-54.

Continued.

From Mount Jefferson, by Oak Bower, Co. ante Line, Dadeville, and Fish Pond, to Youngsville.

From Nanafalia, by Thompsonville, Williams' Cross Roads, Barbour, Roseville, Mammoth, Miss., and Why Not, to Marion.

From Nanafalia, by Butler, Pankmstah, Hurricane Creek, Miss.; Eozeggy, and Quitman, to Palsding.

From New Lexington, by Davis Creek, Fayette, and Pikeville, to Tall Gate.

From Newton, by Beaver Creek, and Big Creek, to Campbellton, Va.

From Newton, by High Bluff, on the Chattahoochee River, to Geneva.

From Opelika, by Lafayette, Milltown, Louisa, Woodawee, Rockdale, and Oakuskee, to Jacksonville.

From Oakuskee, by Powder Mills and Mad Indian, to Lower Fish Head, in Talladega County.

From Oxford, by Corn Grove, Tallapoosa, Arnescochee, Winston, Enatville, and Laurel Hill, Ga., to Carrollton.

From Pikeville, by Mossaw, Military Springs, Buntahatchy, Miss., and Caledonia, to Columbus.

From Pikeville, by Baxter and Tall Gate, to Pikeville.

From Point Smith to Buzzard Roost.

From Point Smith, by Eastport, Miss., to Jactato.

From Fort Gibson, along the south bank of the Tennessee River, to Chattanooga, Tenn.

From Prairie Bluff, by Clifton Pine Hill, Redel, Lower Peach Tree, St. Paul, Grove Hill, Clarksville, Coffeeville, and Warrior Bridge, to Old Washington, C. H.

From Reform, by Carrollton, to Pickensville.

From Rockdale, by Moline Winston, and Bowdon, Ga., to Carrollton.

From Rome, Ga., by Cave Spring, Pleasant Gap, Ala., Spring Garden, Ladiga, Cross Plains, Jacksonville, Greensport, Asheville, Mount Niles, St. Clair Springs, Springville, Truss, and Shady Grove, to Elston.

From Rogersville to Courtland.

From Rogersville to Pulaski, Ten.

From Rogersville to Gilbertboro.

From Russellville, by Frankfort and Rock Creek, to Buzzard's Roost.

From Russellville, by Blue Lick, Pleasant Site, and Walnut Peak, Miss., to Cartersville.

From Selma, by Woodlawn and Planter'sville, to Maplesville.

From Selma to Summerfield.

From Selma, by Cahaba, Pleasant Hill, Farmerville, Bragg's, and Manningsham, to Greenville.

From Selma, by Burnsville, Planter'sville, and Randolph, to Montevallo.

From Society Hill, by Odum Creek, to Auburn.

From Somerville, by Blue Spring and Apple Grove, to Olander.

From Somerville, by Cedar Plains, Danville, Oakville, Moulton, Landersville, Mount Hope, and Newburgh, to Russellville.

From Somerville, by Blue Spring and Apple Grove, to Olander.

From Somerville to Decatur.

From Sparta to Milton, Fla.

From Somerville, by Gandy Cove, Wolfe Creek, Stout's, and Warner River, to Elston.

From Springville, by Taylor's, to Village Springs.

From Stevenon, by Valley Head, to Alpine Ga.

From Suggsville, by Grove Hill, Choctaw Corner, Clay Hill, Skifton, and Spencerville, to Linden.

From Talladega, by Conchard, and Kingsville to Cropwell.

From Talladega, by Maria Forge, Chandler's Springs, Coleta, Goldville, Hatcher's, Hillabee, Tehopeka, Bluff Springs, Dadeville and De Soto, to Loachapoka Depot, on the West Point Railroad.

From Talladega, by Chimbee, Bowdon, and Court Hill, to Woodowee.

From Talladega, Maria Forge, Coleta, Hatcher's Hillabee, and Brownsville, to Socopaty.

From Trenton, by Princeton, and Larkin's Fork, to Salem.

From Troy, by Orion, to Pine Level.

From Troy, by White Water, Scroggin's Mills, and Haw Ridge, to Dalerille.

From Troy, by Fryer's Bridge, Farrionville, and Edgfield, to Chumenggee.

From Troy, by Monticello, and Louisville, to Clayton.

From Troy, by Gainer's Store, Coffee Corner, and Greenland, to Anslasia.

From Troy, by Milo, Dagbeville, Indigo, Head, Elba, and Old Town, to Geneva.

From Tuskegee, by Warrior Stand, to Enon.

From Tuskegee, by Warrior Stand, to Hernando.

From Tuskegee by Chelaw.

From Tuskegee, by Cotton Valley, Chumenggee, Ridgely, Union Springs, Aberfoi, Arboret, Perote, Indian Creek, Midway, Mount Andrew, Clayton, and Mount Serene, to Eufaula.

From Tuscaloosa, by Foster's, Buck Creek, Knoxville, Springfield, and Entw, to Clinton.

From Tuscaloosa, by Romulus, Jena, Pleasant Grove, Benecola, Cochran's Mills, and Hope, to Monna.

From Tuscaloosa by Hardy Clement's Mills.

From Tuscaloosa, by Northport, Sipsey Turnpike, Gordo, Reform, Antioch, and Carlyle, to Columbus, Miss.

From Tuscaloosa, by Oregonia and York, to Jasper.

From Tuscaloosa, by Carthage Havana, and Harrison, to Greensboro.

From Tuscaloosa, by Northport, and Moore's Bridge, to Newtonville.

From Tuscaloosa, by Jone's Hill, Blocker's, and Candler's Shop, to Centerville.

From Tuscaloosa, by Trion, McMath's, and Jonesboro, to Elston.

From Tusculum, by the Court House, to Detroit, in Marion County.

From Tusculum, by Russellville, Toll Gate, Detroit, Splung, Miss., Athens, Aberdeen, and Barton, to Columbus.

From Tusculum, by Newport, to Chickasaw.

From Tusculum, by Buzzard's Roost, Cripple Deer, Miss., Cartersville, Jactato, Renzi, and Tripoli, to Ripley.

From Uniontown, by McKinley and Creagh's Mills, to Prairie Bluff.

From Van Buren, by Lebanon, Portersville, North Bend, Bawlingssville, Valley Head, Anna-walks, Rising Fawn, Ga., Trenton, and Salala Farm, to Wanchaboo.

From Village Springs, by Violy, Chepultepec, Morphree's Valley, and Walnut Grove, to Aurora.

From Warsaw to Augusta.

From Weehadkee, by Woodowee, Rockdale, Winston, Eastville, Franklin, Ga., and Newman, to Griffin.

From Weehadkee, by Lamar, Eastville, Laurel Hill, Ga., Lodi, and Rutherford, to Newman.

From Weehadkee, by Ronnake, Weehadkee, Milltown, and Fredonia, to Chambers C. H.

From West Point, by Fredonia, Milltown, and Goldville, to Talladega.

From West Point, Ga., by Fredonia, Ala., Bethlehem, Mount Hickory, and Milltown, to Goldville.

From West Point, Ga., to Chumbees, Ala.

From Wetumpka, by Chrysal Springs, Chesnut Creek, Wanchahatchee, Mullins, and Myra, to Columbiana.

From Wetumpka, by Hartwood, Maplesville, Randolph, Centerville, Scottsville, and Mars, to Trion.

From Wetumpka, by Lynchburg, Equality, Nibburgh, Secontoppe, Bradford, Good Water, Brownsville, Pinkneyville, Goldville, Emucklaw, Louisa, Ronnake, Rock Mills, and State Line, Ga., to Frankint.

From Wetumpka, by Chanahatchee, Wind Creek, Dadeville, and Dudleyville, to Chambers.

From Wetumpka, by Wind Creek, Dadeville, Dudleyville, Chambers C. A., and Wickliff, to West Point, Ga.

From Whitesburgh, by Lay's Springs, Mount Hill, Olander, Summit, Blountsville, Little Warrior, Village Springs, Mount Pinson, Oregon, Elston, Cove, and Woodboro, to Montevallo.

From Woodville, by Kennemore's, to Zachary.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Aberdeen, to Jactato, via Falton.

From Aberdeen, by Pikeville, and Buena Vista, to Houston.

From Aberdeen, by Comargo, Harisburg, and Ellistown, to Ripley.

From Aberdeen, by Houston, Greensboro, Kilmichael, centralo Shonglo, Franklin, and Benton, to Yazoo, city.

From Aberdeen, by Athens, Quincy, Splung, Grubb Springs, and Hamilton, to Aberdeen.

From Augusta to Enon High School.

From Augusta, by Leaf River, McLeod's cross Roads, and Jackson c. n., to Mobile, Ala.

From Augusta, by Flint creek, Pass christian, and Mississippi city, to Biloxi.

From Beaver Dam, to Macksville.

From Bellefontaine, by Grenada, to Farmville.

From Bellafontaine to Oxford, by Pittsboro-ugh.

From Benela, by Pittsborough, and Hartford, to Sarepta.

From Bancha, by Koss Bridge, Big creek, and Jones' Mills, to coffeeville.

From Benola to Pittsboro.

From Benton, by Lincoln, Brenville, and Sartaria, to clabornville.